

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER AND EASTERN CHRONICLE.

"WHEN ONCE THESE MAXIMS FIX"—THAT GOD'S OUR FRIEND, VIRTUE OUR GOOD, AND HAPPINESS OUR END, HOW SOON MUST REASON O'ER THE WORLD PREVAIL, AND ERROR, FRAUD AND SUPERSTITION FAIL."

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A SERMON,

BY T. J. SAWYER.

TEXT.—Now if any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his.—Rom. viii. 9.

To a world lying in wickedness, the coming of Jesus Christ was an event well worthy of heavenly announcement; for he came laden with the richest blessings that God has vouchsafed to mankind. He came to be our way, our guide, our resurrection and life. He was to purify and exalt, give action and energy to the human mind. His teachings were to instruct—his spirit to inspire—his light to illuminate. His conduct was to be the example, and his character the pattern of our own. In fine, he was to mould us into his own moral image, make us in some measure partakers of his spiritual nature, and fit us for the enjoyment of his spiritual blessings. Hence, "if any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his."

To the Christian, it is profitable very often to review the life, and contemplate the character of his divine Master. In the exercise he must find not only pleasure, but edification. If a familiarity with what is beautiful in nature, tends to refine the feelings—if to gaze on the billowy ocean, or the out-stretch'd sky, enlarges the soul, what an influence ought moral beauty and grandeur, to exert in purifying our affections and exalting our minds! The biography of the virtuous and the good, has ever been deemed an important aid in the formation of character. We listen without interest, and consequently without improvement, to the dull and often subtle details of the learned moralist, while a single instance of practical excellence would attract the attention, and warm and determine the heart. The simple story of a virtuous peasant, illustrating fixed purpose and unswerving principle amidst the vicissitudes and temptations of ordinary life, would better and more extensively subserve the great interests of morality, than the labored treatise of Epictetus, Cicero and Seneca. We need a living and permanent example before us which we may imitate—a character to which we may aspire. And as we gaze more and more intently, and with deeper and deeper interest upon it, we shall feel ourselves, in the beautiful language of Scripture, "changed into the same image from glory to glory." Our sympathies will be mingled more intimately and our feelings become of closer kindred with his whom we have chosen for our pattern.

It is a well known principle of the human mind, as well in relation to the moral as physical world, that familiarity generally renders tolerable and often even agreeable, what at first was uninviting or repulsive. The Icelandic, accustomed from infancy to his cold and barren island, learns to love with ardor the desolate and cheerless scenery around him. The ancient Scandinavian, bred to the profession of war, had lost the finer feelings of domestic life, and exulted only in the battle cry and on the field of blood. His love of carnage went in fancy even beyond this world, and Valhall, the hall of slaughter, was his heaven.

If familiarity with such scenes is sufficient thus to transform the character, how much mightier influence ought the loveliness of virtue to exert, when made an object of frequent contemplation! And does it not exert such an influence? In the political world, I might point to the example of our immortal Washington. The moment, when having achieved our national independence, the father of his country gave back into the hands of her citizens the sword by which that country's salvation had been wrought out, was the moment of a world's political regeneration.—Nations looked on and admired a scene, of which probably the past had afforded no parallel. Thenceforth, the names of liberty and Washington were to be allied, and they must travel down together to the end of time. His spirit of patriotism has gone forth in its mightiness, and now doubtless breathes in the souls of millions. And it will yet live and animate nations unborn, and in the remotest corners of the earth.

In turning to the character of Jesus Christ as exemplified in his life, we shall find nothing to regret, but every thing to admire. In him was united that combination of virtues which constitutes a perfect character. Humble without meanness, decided without obstinacy, devoted without ostentation, careless of reproach and danger when incurred in the path of duty, ready to forgive his enemies, and alive with a universal affection to mankind, we may without hazard, challenge the world to produce his parallel, considered merely as a man and a moralist.

But we are led to regard him in a higher and more attractive character, as the beloved Son and Ambassador of God. We are called upon to honor and reverence him as the long expected and blessed Messiah. Above all, we should love him as our Master, and "the Saviour of the world." Possessing so many claims upon human affection, it would be singular if over some, he did not exert a strong and abiding influence; if he did not impart to them something of his own spirit, give tone and temper to their feelings, and direction to their lives. While we yield not ourselves to the government and guidance of Christ, while we live in the habitual violation of his precepts without manifesting or enjoying his spirit, it needs little discernment to see that in a very important sense, we are none of his. It is true, we are in a more outward manner, as belonging to his purchase and as making an integral part of that great bequest of God, to which reference is had in prophecy—"Ask of me and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession." But in the closer and more spiritual connexion which is to subsist between Christ and his disciples, we must be wholly deficient, unless we have in truth learned of him. To be a Christian, to be Christ's indeed, our soul's must commune with him, and in that communion find encouragement, and strength, and joy. We must take him for our pattern; our feelings must be influenced by his precepts, and our practice controlled by his example. In short, the same spirit that he manifested when on earth, must live, and breathe, and reign in our hearts, for "if any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his."

What were the prominent characteristics of our divine Master? To trace briefly some of these, will constitute our chief object in the remainder of this discourse.

Among the most lovely and attractive attributes of Jesus Christ, we may mention, first, HUMILITY. He was emphatically "meek and lowly in heart." Though sinless, he was not ashamed to call the weak and erring and depraved children of earth, his brethren. With him, the little distinctions that pride creates were all lost. He regarded alike the high and low, the rich and poor. Though Lord of all things, he willingly became the servant of all. Unambitious of the poor honor that popular applause affords, he rather shrunk from the public gaze, when duty did not call him there to act. It was not of men he expected praise. From them he knew he should receive hatred for his love, persecution for his kindness, and death for his prayers. At the hand of God only, he anticipated honor and glory. When having wrought his most beneficent miracles, he chose rather that the subjects of his grace should "tell no man" than that his name should be sounded abroad with a trumpet. What an example for mankind! And yet how neglected! But too many of the professed followers and even the ministers of the humble Jesus, forget the spirit of their Master. In this age of mis-called Christian exhortations, how little do we see of that unostentatious and retiring charity, for which our great pattern was distinguished. A trifling benefaction made to any of the popular sectarian institutions of the day, is, with the name of the donor, trumpeted through the land. And this is done in his name, and for the building-up of his kingdom, who said, "But when thou doest thine alms let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." Look among the professed heralds of the cross. Are they willing to become in humility the servants of men, for Christ's sake. Would they not rather be lords? Struggling to be greatest in the kingdom of heaven, they seek for worldly titles and dignities, forgetful of the honor that cometh from God only, and regardless of that highest of all praise, the praise of being "a good minister of Jesus Christ." Beloved brethren, in the language of the apostle Paul "Let nothing be done through strife or vain glory, but with lowliness of mind, let each esteem other better than himself. Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus;" for without his spirit, however lofty our pretensions, we are "none of his."

In connexion with his humility, our Savior discovered that decent self-respect and dignity, which are always the accompaniments of conscious virtue. The lowliness of mind and meekness of spirit which Jesus manifested, were far removed from degradation. He always seemed conscious of the dignity of his office, and the vastness of his mission, and never for a moment did he suffer himself to act or speak in a manner unworthy of them.—These two qualities, so often incompatible, sweetly harmonized in the character of Christ. They softened down and corrected each other, so that while we admire his humility we cannot but love his dignity.

The second attribute to which I would invite your attention, is DEVOTEDNESS TO THE WILL OF GOD. Our Saviour himself declared that it was his "meat" to do his Father's will. At every hazard and every sacrifice, he would labor in the great cause of his mission. Situated as he was, it is evident that it must have required a loftiness of purpose and a strength of moral courage, of which history could afford

us seldom if ever an instance, in order to execute the great work God had given him to finish. The fruit of his labor lay beyond Calvary. Its cross stood in full view before him. There were months of toil to be endured—scuffs and insults to be received—and dangers to be encountered; there was the last memorable feast of the Passover to be kept with his apostles—the agony of Gethsemane—the crown of thorns—the gorgeous robe—the ready sceptre—the buffetings—the judgment, before he could reach the awful goal of his earthly race. In almost, surely in all, of these there was enough to have paralyzed an ordinary mind. But Christ was immovable. With a martyr's spirit he gazed on them all. His heart was fixed in his glorious purpose. He was doing the will of God, and to that will he humbly bowed. Dangers could not deter him, death itself lost its wonted terrors, when he remembered the pleasure of his Father, and in perhaps the most trying moment of his life, he could say with serenity and confidence, "Not my will, but thine, O God, be done."

It is almost unnecessary to remark that in order to have enjoyed such a deep and pervading spirit of resignation, and to have been able to make such a total self-surrender to the divine disposal, "the Son of man" must have been assured beyond all doubt of the goodness of Heaven. To his view not even a passing cloud for a moment obscured the Divine Benevolence. Like a sun peerlessly set in the midday heavens, it must have shone with a constant glory embracing and blessing all.—Such conceptions were familiar to his mind, and not unfrequently were they mingled with his ordinary teachings. "Ask and it shall be given to you; seek and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you. For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened. Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread will he give him a stone? or if he ask a fish will he give him a serpent? If ye then being evil know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good gifts to them that ask him." His own confidence in God was equal to what he inculcated. At the grave of Lazarus, "he lifted up his eyes and said, Father I thank thee that thou hast heard me; and I knew that thou hearest me always." This unwavering confidence in God's infinite wisdom and universal love never deserted him. He felt that "these light afflictions which are but for a moment, work out a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." He knew that he should yet "see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied;" therefore "for the joy that was set before him he endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God." Now without something of the spirit of Christ, we are none of his. Unless we possess a corresponding devotion of heart, and soul, and energies, to the will of our heavenly Father, we but poorly deserve the name of Christian. We must surrender ourselves unreservedly to his disposal, yielding ourselves with willing and joyful hearts to his authority and guidance. We must submit with becoming resignation to all the allotments of his providence. To do this, I need not say we must feel a steady and sustaining confidence in his parental and universal goodness. We must not only believe but also realize that God is "our Father," better than any earthly father, and whose love is tenderer and more enduring than a mother's love. This was the confidence of Christ, and without his spirit we are none of his. Our prayers should also be accompanied by the same lively faith as attended our Master's. And we need not fear that our petitions to the throne of God, will either be too high, or too extensive, for he is able to do abundantly better for us than we can ask or think.

'Twere ungrateful, 'twere base to suppress the warmest and holiest desire of our souls when we appear before God; 'twere more ungrateful and baser still to offer them in mockery, with no expectation of their being realized. What are we actuated by a higher, and purer, and more expansive affection than he whose very nature is love! Would we bear in our arms up to heaven those whom God their father, will thrust down to an endless hell! Oh, if poor humanity can in its weakness offer an insult to the Divine Majesty, it is in thus supposing ourselves better than Heaven; in forgetting the humble spirit of Christ, who when addressed as "good master," turned in mild reproof and said, "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is God." While we enjoy this confidence in the goodness of God, we shall feel and manifest a self devotion to his cause and will. Like Jesus, we shall not fear the voice of popular reprobatation, nor shall we forget the service of our Maker to yield a senseless acquiescence to the traditions of men. Like him, we shall not listen to the siren of earthly interest or ambition, nor strive to erect a kingdom that is of this world.—The exclusive spirit of our religious opponents, will not narrow down our own noble and heavenly views. The frowns of a zealous but misguided priesthood—the

finger of scorn—the taunting rebuke—the fanatical exhortation, will all pass us unheeded, faith will triumph over doubt, and hope rejoice even in trials, while the same spirit lives in us that animated and enabled our divine Master.

The third attribute I mention is COMPASSION. "We have not," says the apostle, "a high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities;" for "as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also himself took part of the same." Acquainted with our physical and moral frame, he is qualified to be "a merciful and faithful high priest," for "in that he himself hath suffered, being tempted, is able to succor them that are tempted."

Follow Jesus from Jordan to Calvary, and you will witness one almost uninterrupted manifestation of the spirit of compassion. He sympathized with human suffering in all its thousand forms. He "came not to destroy men's lives but to save them." With woman's he felt for other's woes, and his gift of superior power was employed to minister relief. His was a blessing for all. Who can even read without emotion the simple story of his interview with the weeping and almost desolate sisters of Lazarus. His soul was overflowing with compassion and sympathy. Unlike too many of his pretended disciples, he strove not to drive deeper the barbed shaft in the heart of the mourner, but it was his to soothe, to console, to direct the weeping eye upward where tears are no more. "Thy brother shall live again." And as they went on toward the sepulchre the historian tells us in brief phrase, "Jesus wept." It was not unmanly, nor unbecoming even the Son of God! Although he knew what he would do, he saw the hearts of the sisters broken with grief, and paid "the tribute of his tears" to wounded affection. But the transaction at the gate of Nain surpasses all others in melancholy and delightful interest. "Now when he came nigh to the gate of the city, behold, there was a dead man carried out, the only son of his mother and she was a widow; and much people of the city was with her. And when the Lord saw her he had compassion on her, and said unto her, weep not. And he came and touched the bier: and they that bare him stood still. And he said, young man, I say unto thee, Arise. And he that was dead sat up and began to speak. And he delivered him to his mother." What a combination of affecting circumstances! He was the only son of a lone widow—her solace—her joy—her hope, whose arm she had fondly trusted would support her feeble steps down the vale of years. His hand she had hoped would smooth her dying pillow and at last close her dim eyes in death. He was all she had on earth; and he too was taken away. Oh what moment to display the compassion of a Saviour's heart. The son restored to life, was delivered to his mother. But why need I mention instances? The whole ministerial life of Jesus was passed in "doing good," in imparting health and happiness to mankind. And have we the spirit of Christ? Are our souls alive with tenderness and compassion for the poor, and sick and bereaved? Can we as did Jesus weep with them that weep? If not, no matter how long are our prayers—or how frequent our fastings—or how loud our professions, if we have not the spirit of the sympathetic and compassionate Saviour, we are none of his.

The fourth characteristic to which I call attention, and which most widely separated Christ from the mass of mankind, was LOVE TO ENEMIES. To love our friends is the dictate of our common nature. The "publican and sinner" do this, and its performance bespeaks the exercise of no very high moral principle. On the other hand, to love our enemies requires something of the spirit of heaven. As the Ambassador of God, it was to be expected that Christ would manifest the feelings and affections of the Divine mind. He was Immanuel, God with us, and he who had seen him had seen the Father. We wish that men in forming their conceptions of the Divine character, would more frequently look at Jesus, and learn from his lips and life the Father whom he represented and declared. How different would be the God of heaven and earth, compared with the dark and forbidding object too often presented and by Christians too, for our love and adoration! Malevolence or ill will formed no part of our Saviour's character. Always kind, with a heart overflowing with love, he manifested in his conduct the heavenly principle he taught, of forgiving those who injure us, and returning good for evil. His whole soul seemed bound up in the happiness of mankind. Abuse could not change the temper of his mind, persecution could not wean him from the love of his enemies. Even the agonies of the cross were forgotten, while for his cold blooded murderers he prayed, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do." I might with pleasure amplify upon this part of our subject, for in loving his enemies, Christ showed himself the Messiah of that God who "is kind to the unthankful and to the evil." I might rise from Christ to a contemplation of God himself, and speak of his undying love to the sinful children of men. I might

point out the glaring absurdity of supposing that an unchangeable God should cease to love the objects of his former care and tenderness; and I might hint without expassing myself to the charge of blasphemy, that such a deity as is alas! too frequently described by Christians, is little better than the publican or sinner; for they love those who love them, and what more is he represented as doing? Finally, listen to the words of Jesus, "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you: that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. For if ye love them which love you, what reward have ye? do not even the publicans the same? And if ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more than others? do not even the publicans so? Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

Such I regard as the prominent characteristics of our divine Master; humility, devotedness to the will of God and confidence in his goodness, compassion for the afflicted and love to his enemies. And may we contemplate this character with the admiration it deserves. May we gaze upon it until we feel our hearts warmed and renewed by its influence, and our souls moulded into the same image. May its controlling power be felt in correcting and elevating our affections and forming our lives. We have an example before us for the attainment of whose excellence we are called upon to strive. Professions are nothing. Although we could speak with the tongues of men and of angels, yet without the spirit of Christ we are but sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal. Our souls must be brought into communion with him, we must feel in a measure as he felt, and live to a degree as he lived to be entitled to his name. What is it that constitutes a real disciple but conformity of thinking and feeling to the Master? And what shall make us Christians but being like Christ?

[From the Magazine and Advocate.]

INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF A PREACHER.

Sometime in the autumn of 1820, a friend to whom I was personally almost a stranger called on me very early in the morning, having walked several miles apparently without any particular business. After conversing for some time, he inquired what I would do in a given case, which he thus stated:—"Suppose you had a family, and during a time of religious excitement several of your children should become awakened—that they should be visited by clergymen of different denominations—that you should endeavor to treat them civilly and respectfully; but that in your absence, one of them should represent to your children, that all persons of your sentiments were the mere gamesters and drunkards of society—what would you do?"

Being a stranger to his family, the suspicion did not enter my mind that there was any particular motive in his question, and therefore I very readily answered, "that the man who could do this, who could thus wantonly abuse his privileges, and insult his host, ought to come to the same house and before the family prove the assertion, or make his acknowledgment." To this he replied, that it was the very thing he had thought of doing. He then proceeded to state, that Elder G—, of W—, had actually made such a remark to his family, among whom two of his daughters were subjects of the excitement.

In a very few days he again called on me, said the Elder was to be at his house at a given time, and requested my attendance. Accordingly, in company with several other friends, we repaired to his house at the time appointed. A few neighbors soon came in, fidgetted, and whispered, and went away, came again, bringing others with them, filled the street with evident anxiety, and the house of my friend to overflowing.

But as the Elder came not; his word was pledged however, and none doubted that he would come—he passed the house, conversed a while with a friend, returned and came in, betraying much anxiety—looked vexed and angry and expressed some disappointment at seeing so many people. I had never been made acquainted with him, and our kind hearted host who had reserved a seat for him at my side, hastened to perform the duties of introduction—observing at the same time, that he was not very familiar with such subjects, and had invited me with a view to examine any statement which I might think proper.

This was too much—the dark features of the Elder, grew still darker—his eyes sparkled with irrepressible indignation, and he received my hand as he would a hot iron. The only unoccupied chair was offered him, which he most unceremoniously removed and placed directly before me, and as near me as possible, seating himself in such a manner as to thrust his shoulder almost into my face. As no notice was taken of this rudeness, after a moment's reflection, he rose, replaced his

long will he *certainly* be punished, and no longer. But the idea that sin will be punished

through the endless rounds of eternity, is unfounded in the scriptures of Divine truth, and consequently, it is empty, vain and foolish."

He says finally, "that the belief in 'the restoration of all things' is without foundation in the Sacred Record, and the most foolish of any that ever entered the head or heart of man." Let us look into the scriptures, and see whether this sentiment, which the Rev. gentlemen has reprobated so harshly, is in reality 'without foundation in the Sacred Record.' Let it be our inquiry, 'what say the scriptures?' In Gen. 12: 3, God made promise to Abraham, saying, 'in thee shall all the families of the earth be blessed.' In the 22d Ch. 18th, this promise is repeated in nearly the same words: 'And in thy seed shall all the earth be blessed.' The same promise was made to Isaac the son, and repeated to Jacob the grandson of Abraham. We learn from the 3d Chap. of Paul's Epistle to the Galatians, that these are gospel promises, and that the seed here spoken of is Christ the Lord, in whom, as the apostle Peter says, 'all the kindreds of the earth shall be blessed.' Observe ver. 16. 'Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made. He saith not, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one; and to thy seed, which is Christ.' Again—Christ 'gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time.' He 'tasted death for every man.' 'He is the propitiation for our sins; and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world.'

[To be continued.]

THE CHRONICLE.

"And catch the manners living as they rise."

GARDINER, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1832.

DREADFUL DISASTER. Intelligence is brought by the papers of a great loss of human lives by the destruction of the steamer Brandywine by fire, near Memphis on the Ohio, on the 9th of April. The fire was communicated to certain combustibles by rosin thrown into the furnace for the purpose of increasing the heat—the boat imprudently running a race with the steamer Hudson. In three minutes from the alarm, and before the boat could be run or shore, all that could leave the boat abandoned her, throwing themselves into the water. Some perished in the flames. Those who could swim escaped to a neighboring island. But of the 200 persons on board, but 75 escaped with their lives. One hundred and twenty five persons perished!

CITY GOVERNMENT. The several Branches of the new City Government in Portland met in Convention on Monday last, and after an Address by the Mayor, Mr. Emerson, proceeded to organize the Boards. Gen. S. Fessenden was elected President and Charles Harding, Clerk of the Common Council; Joseph Pope, City Clerk; William Lord, Treasurer and Collector of Taxes; Levi Sawyer, Marshal; Jonathan Dow, Street Commissioner; S. Longfellow, Solicitor; and Joseph M. Gerrish, Moses Hall and Edward Cobb, Assessors.

CONGRESS. The principal topic of Congress appears to be taken up by the trial of Gov. Houston and the investigations of the allegations against the Collector at Wiscasset. Mr. Webster's proposition relative to the representation of fractions in the Apportionment Bill has passed the Senate by the casting vote of the Vice President.

MAY DAY. Poets sing the praises of May day.—What a day to sing was last Tuesday! Cold and cheerless enough—the ground white with snow that had fallen the night previous. Oh dear, are we not to see the earth look green again, till the Comet comes in June?

TRUSTEE MEETING. We did not learn till Tuesday (as the Argus which we receive and which contained the notice is directed to Gardiner, where the Editor does not see it) that the Trustees of the Westbrook Seminary were to have had a meeting on that day. This may apologize to the Editor's friends for his non-appearance at the meeting. The object of the meeting was to take measures for the erection of Buildings, &c.

REPUBLICAN AND GAZETTE, EXTRA, Nashville, April 14, 1832.

It is our painful duty to announce one of the most awful occurrences that the history of steam-boat disasters has ever afforded. Several letters have been received in town from Memphis, stating the loss of the steamer Brandywine by fire on the 9th inst. about 25 miles above that place, and the destruction therewith of 60 or 70 lives, either by drowning or burning.

The Apportionment Bill has been passed to a third reading in the U. S. Senate, so amended as to give Maine 8 representatives; New Hampshire 6; Massachusetts 13; Rhode Island 2; Connecticut 6; Vermont 6; New York 40; New Jersey 7; Pennsylvania 28; Delaware 3; Maryland 9; Virginia 12; North Carolina 13; South Carolina 10; Georgia 9; Kentucky 13; Tennessee 13; Ohio 20; Louisiana 4; Indiana 7; Alabama 6; Missouri 3; Mississippi 2; Illinois 3.

Original Anecdote.—Some time since a young man who had not seen more than half the world, attended a church which had an organ; seeing a deaf man near the altar who seemed to be hearing trumpet, and supposing the deaf and melodious notes of the organ proceeded from the old gentleman's artificial ear, he leaving the church said, 'I'll be darn'd if that little tin horn didn't make a nation great noise.'—Macon (Geo.) Telegraph.

A Cholera Anchorite.—A clergyman, reading not a hundred miles distant from Paisley, has been resolved to have no intercourse with his brother man until such time as this awful visitor shall have quitted our shores; with this view he has lately got himself fortified with a high paling that extends a considerable round his dwelling, as a barrier against all intrusion; those however having messages or parcels to deliver are accommodated with a bell and a speaking trumpet.

It said that the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, at their session last week, in Philadelphia, made a rule of discipline to disallow any member of that society who was accused either in the distillation or sale of spirituous liquors, if they could not be prevailed upon to relinquish the practice.

Zephaniah Bouldry was found drowned last week, in Taunton. He had in each pocket a bottle nearly full of liquor, and was drunk on Thursday night.

Congress.

On Thursday the Senate was principally engaged in debate on that part of the appropriation bill which relates to the outfit of a Minister to France. The House was engaged most of the day in the trial of Samuel Houston for his assault upon Mr. Stanberry. Mr. Houston was conducted to the bar, and Mr. Stanberry was sworn and examined. He testified to the facts of the assault and the circumstances connected with the transaction. Objections were taken to some of the interrogatories and the House adjourned without making any definite disposition of the affair.

In the Senate on Friday, communications were received from the President on the subject of the colonial trade and the Post Office. The discussion of that part of the General Appropriation bill, relating to the Minister to France, was resumed and continued with much warmth during the remainder of the day.

In the House, the trial of Samuel Houston occupied the whole time from 12 o'clock to the hour of adjournment. Very little progress was made.

In the Senate, on Friday last, a message was communicated from the President, enclosing a letter from the Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution, calling for all the instructions and correspondence relating to the Colonial Trade, which has not been previously communicated. A resolution was offered by Mr. Forsyth, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to explain the causes of the increased expenses of the Judicial Department. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the General Appropriation bill, when a discussion arose on the question made the day previous, respecting an outfit in advance for a new Minister to France, which was continued until the hour of adjournment. [The Intelligencer observes of this discussion, that, "it was a very pregnant and animated debate, touching the powers and responsibilities of the President of the United States."] The Senate adjourned to Monday.

A proposition was made by Mr. Clay of Alabama, with the view of regulating the further proceedings in the case of Samuel Houston, which, after debate, was laid on the table. At the hour of 12 the respondent was brought to the bar. The testimony of Mr. Stanberry was read over, and some immaterial corrections made by him. Mr. S. then observed, that he did not die before complete all he had to say in regard to the assumption contained in the question put by the Defendant's counsel. After some objection on the part of Mr. Archer, he proceeded in his testimony, and observed that though he did not originally intend to impute fraud to the Respondent, yet if he were now called upon to express his opinion—Here he was interrupted by an objection to the propriety of any expression of opinion on the part of the witness. Mr. Alexander of Va. moved that the vote by which the question was to be put, be reconsidered. This was determined in the negative. Mr. Stanberry then proceeded to state, that he believed Mr. Houston to be a participant in the fraud to which he had alluded. Another objection was here interposed, the discussion of which occupied two hours. The witness then proposed to introduce the deposition of one Luther Blake, in proof of the fraud. This was objected to; and the deposition was ordered to be read at the Clerk's table, in order that the House might judge of the propriety of its admission. The question then arose, whether it should be received as a part of the testimony of the witness. The further consideration of which was postponed until the next day, and the House adjourned.

At the close of the proceedings which—after an ineffectual attempt by Mr. McDuffie, which was resisted on behalf of his client by Mr. Key, to have the investigation carried on by a committee with powers, &c.—were adjourned till Monday, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Cambreleng asked and obtained leave of the House for further time to enable the committee who had been appointed to go to Philadelphia to inspect into the affairs of the Bank of the United States, to make report thereon, which Mr. C. said would be very voluminous.

To day was fixed, but it is presumed it will be presented by Wednesday next.

In the Senate, on Monday, the President communicated a report from the Secretary of State, recommending the passing of a law, making it penal to counterfeit the foreign coins in circulation. The vote by which the bill providing for the vaccination of the Indians was passed to a third reading, was reconsidered, and the bill was amended and afterwards recommittees. The Appropriation bill was again taken up, and after a long discussion on the question of concurring in the amendment of the committee of the whole, to strike out the appropriation for the outfit of a Minister to France, it was finally decided in the affirmative by a vote of 23 to 21.

In the House, the question relative to the Wiscasset Collector was further discussed, and on the expiration of the hour, the trial of Houston was resumed. Mr. Cave Johnson concluded his testimony. Mr. Grundy was examined relative to the circumstance of Houston's being at his room a few minutes previous to his attack on Mr. Stanberry. Mr. Buckner, who was present during the affair, was examined, and stated all the circumstances of it. Dr. Howe testified that the certificate of Blake, which was produced by Mr. Stanberry was in the hand writing of Mr. William Prentiss. Mr. Tipton testified to the conversations of Mr. Houston. Mr. Shaw gave testimony relative to Blake, after which the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the General Appropriation bill was finally disposed of, and the Apportionment bill was taken up.

In the House, the trial of Houston was resumed, and the hearing of testimony was completed. Mr. Key was to address the House in the defence on Wednesday. Mr. Polk declared his intention of offering a resolution, after the trial should be over, for an investigation of the alleged fraud relative to the contract for Indian rations.

Two Reports on the Bank Investigation were expected on Thursday—one from the majority, and the other from the minority of the committee.

The Concord, N. H. Gazette states that in addition to the destruction of fruit trees by the severe winter and mice, most of the bees in that vicinity have perished, in consequence of which the market was flooded with honey.

Foreign.

ENGLAND.—The Reform Bill, on the night of March 22d, after a debate which had been continued from night to night since the 19th, was passed to a third reading by a vote of 355 to 239, being a majority of 116. On the following day it was read the third time, and passed by acclamation. Lord John Russell and Lord Althorp were ordered to carry the bill to the House of Lords, and request their concurrence. On the 23rd, the bill was brought up by Lord John Russell, who was accompanied by Lord Althorp.—It was read a first time, and ordered to be printed. Lord Grey moved that the bill should be read a second time on Thursday so'night.—Lord Harrowby considered the bill an improvement upon the last, but said that it was still of such a democratic tendency, and would prove in his opinion so dangerous to the institutions of the country, that he did not conceive the possibility of being able to support it. He however felt bound to acknowledge that the eagerness, of the people to see the principles of the measure brought into operation had in no degree subsided, and that a material change in the representative system was altogether unavoidable. He announced his intention to vote for the second reading of the bill, but to vote ultimately for the rejection of the bill, unless it should be essentially amended. Lord Wharncliffe expressed himself somewhat to the same effect. The Bishop of London declared his intention of voting for carrying the bill into committee, and there abstaining from promoting any such changes as might endanger their rejection, when sent back to the House of Commons. Earl Grey expressed his readiness to listen to all suggestions for the amendment of the bill which were not inconsistent with the maintenance of these great principles. To the preservation of these he had pledged himself. The Duke of Wellington did not consider the changes which had been made in the bill to be such as would justify any change in his vote upon it. He wished the House to recollect that the principle of the bill was not reform; it was disfranchisement and enfranchisement, and the granting of votes to large bodies of persons on a new qualification. He entertained the same opinion as the Earl of Harrowby, as to the necessity of reform. His opinion on this point was the same now as it had originally been. But he differed entirely from the two lords who had first spoken in relation to the course which they intended to pursue. He should take a different course on the question for a second reading of the bill. It should go into committee, he would lend his best assistance to render it as consistent with the best interests of the country as it could be made, keeping in view always this point, that on the nature of the representative system must depend the character and form of the government.

No nominations of new Peers had been made. Mr. Stanley, in the debate of the House of Commons, intimated rather indirectly that the Ministers would not shrink from the responsibility of advising the measure if they should think it necessary.

ITALY.—The news from Italy describes the indignation of the Pope and his Court as at the highest pitch with the French interference. An assembly has also taken place of the Cardinals to decide how the diplomatic Conference now about to be opened at Rome ought to have influence there. This congregation is said to have answered, that "His Holiness was bound to declare that he could not recognize in any such Conference the right of interfering in any thing in the affairs of the States of the Church."

BELGIUM.—FRANKFORT, March 21.—We have certain accounts from Vienna of the acceptance of the Treaty of the Conference by Austria. The Emperor gave his signature on the 15th inst. A strong desire to preserve the peace of Europe, founded on the urgent and manly representations of Prince Esterhazy, backed by the influence and advice of Prince Metternich, produced this result. Couriers were to leave Vienna on the 15th or 16th for Paris and London, with the official announcement of the decision of the Emperor. We understand that the exchange of ratifications will be general by the Five Great Powers, without the slightest modification.

FRANCE.—CHAMBER OF PEERS: Sitting of March 22.—The bill relative to the exclusion of the family of Charles X. and Napoleon, as re-amended by the Chamber of Deputies, was adopted, without discussion, by a majority of eighty against thirty.

POLAND.—The Parish Nouvelliste, of March 24th, says, "We are informed from Berlin that the Court of Russia has addressed to the Foreign Powers a definitive declaration with respect to the future regulation of Poland. That country is hereafter to be divided into three provinces, each of which is to have its own representative system."

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—"Some of the papers mention that the Spanish troops are retiring from the frontiers of Portugal; but we can state that there is no truth in the report, and that preparations for their entry into Portugal, which we know will take place as soon as news of the landing of Don Pedro is received, are not at all slackened."

NEW AFRICAN EXPEDITION. On Saturday last, Mr. Richard Lander was honoured by an audience with his Majesty, at Windsor, on which occasion he presented the history of his late journey into the interior of Africa, about to be published by Murray. His Majesty expressed considerable interest in his travels, and entered into various details with him, respecting the natives and the country through which he had passed. Mr. Lander, we understand, is preparing for his departure on a second expedition to the Niger, in which he will be accompanied by another of his brothers. He will be employed by government to make his way up the river to Timbuctoo, in order to explore the only part of the Niger of which we know nothing—namely, between that place and Gavori. A company of merchants at Liverpool have also requested his services to convey a steam-boat up the river as far as Rabba, which will be freighted with trading goods, under the charge of a supercargo. On their arrival at Rabba, the steam-boat will be left in the charge of this gentleman, who will employ himself in trading with the natives, during which time Lander will proceed to Timbuctoo, and having reached that place and made observations of its geographical position, will rejoin the steam-boat and return down the river to England. It is expected, that he will leave England in the commencement of June, and will arrive in the river when it is swelled

by the rains. He expects to return by the autumn. In his way up the Niger, he will proceed a short distance up the Sharp to ascertain the exact position of the city of Fundera.

SINGULAR MISTAKE. A short time ago, the sexton of Heywood Chapel received the body of a still-born infant for interment, but owing to the urgency of some other business he put the coffin into the vestry until he had leisure to inter it. It so happened that the school-master of the village, who is a noted violin player, had also put his fiddle and case into the vestry. About dusk the same evening, the sexton went for the purpose of taking the infant to bury it, but he actually buried the fiddle and case instead of the child; and the mistake was not discovered until the school-master wanted his fiddle a few days afterwards. Going to the vestry for the purpose of obtaining it, to his utter astonishment, instead of his violin he found the coffin which contained the infant. An inquiry into the mystery was the consequence, when the sexton stated what he had done, though till then quite ignorant of the mistake. The fiddle was, of course, exhumed, and the infant committed to the grave.

Is Cholera Contagious?—For the purpose of endeavouring to set all doubt at rest respecting the contagious or noncontagious nature of cholera, a medical gentleman on Wednesday last made the following experiment. Immediately after the death of a cholera patient in the hospital, he undressed, went into the same bed, and covered himself with the same clothes which had the moment before been occupied by the person who died. He remained for two hours and a half in the bed, thus exposing himself as much as possible to the risk of imbibing the disease, if it be contagious. He was in excellent health at the time he made the experiment, and up to this hour we have much pleasure in stating he continues to remain so. So convinced were some of his medical brethren that he would fall a victim, that next day numerous inquiries were made at the hospital of the hour when he died.—Glasgow Courier.

SALMON.—We hinted some days since that Mr. Davenport, of the Exchange Coffee House, had secret communication with Old Isaac Walton's descendants in Maine, and would secure the first salmon that dared to show his face in a net, or nibble at the flies of the Kennebec. Our prediction was verified, yesterday, if we may place confidence in sundry gentlemen, who declare that they sat down to a fine salmon of fourteen or fifteen pounds weight, served up in as good style as Mrs. Glass, or Dr. Kitchener, in person could have furnished. The bill of fare was rife with other epicurean dainties; and after a goodly participation in the luxuries of the table, the large number of guests departed, blessing the man who first invented salmon, and gave gastronomic skill to a landlord.—Traveller.

First Temperance Movement.—The individual who first entered the field of temperance efforts was Little Turtle, the Indian orator of the Wabash. In 1802 or 1803, he attended the Legislature of Kentucky, accompanied by Capt. Wells as his interpreter, who was afterwards killed at Chicago. He got a committee raised on a petition for the passage of a law to prevent the sale of whiskey to the Indians. The same effect was made to the Legislature of Ohio, where Little Turtle made an eloquent speech, but the law failed in that state. He visited the Atlantic States, and on one occasion made one of the most powerful addresses ever delivered, which was translated, and a copy presented to Mr. Jefferson.

Little Turtle drew some striking features of whiskey-drinking amongst his people.—He portrayed the Indian tradings in as strong colors as may now be drawn of the grocery keepers, stripping the poor Indian, who has a wife and children dependent on him, and starving at home though stripped of his skins, his gun, and his shirt. This we know to be the case now with hundreds of unprincipled whites on the frontiers, who, in daily violation of the law, sell whiskey to the Indians, and strip them of every thing. In Illinois there are many that do it. Nay, further, white men will kill their neighbors' hogs, and then lay it to the Indians. But to return to Little Turtle. This distinguished Indian died at a very advanced age, at the Mississippi town on the Wabash, in 1812. "He was honored by his people with a sepulchre, and when the North Western army marched to the border, the American soldiers honored his memory. He was found placed in a setting position, with his pipe and other articles placed around him in his vault."

Journal of Commerce.

It is stated to us by Mr. Dearborn, the driver of the Union Line of Stages, that about 6 o'clock, last evening, he overtook, between Kennebunk and Saco, two Irishmen, one of whom marveled up and caught hold of the reins of the leaders, but said not a word. The driver laid his whip across the Irishman, who held on, until he, giving up the reins to one of the passengers on the box, jumped off and knocked him down. The Irishman was soon up, and the driver knocked him down again,—but in the mean time he called for help from his companion, but called in vain, the other Irishman looking on without daring to take part. The driver then remounted his box, and drove off. It is thought, they either mistook this for a mail stage, or had some design on the passengers—but were frightened by the firm resistance of the driver.—Portland Advertiser.

A knife-grinder passing through a village in Scotland, was suddenly attacked with a disorder which prostrated him in the road. It was immediately pronounced to be Asiatic Cholera, and a humane bystander presented a glass of brandy and bitters, which wonderfully revived him. Another glass set him completely on his legs, and he departed crying lustily "Knives and scissors to grind!" Cases of this kind are not uncommon.

Mr. Irving, of the Caledonian Church, London, will be deprived of his license, and declared an alien to the Presbyterian Church of Scotland at the next General Assembly. The heresies of this individual are so gross and unqualified, that, were it not for the necessity of regularity and form, we believe extraordinary measures would be taken to arrest his career without a week's delay. Let his friends think of this in time.

Edinburgh Evening Post.

APPOINTMENTS.

Br. GEO. BATES will preach in Bowdoinham village on the 1st Sunday in May.

Br. E. WELLINGTON will preach in Norway on the 1st Sunday in May.

Br. JOHN G. ADAMS appoints to preach in Waterville village on Sunday the 13th inst.

MARRIED.

In Parkman, by Rev. A. A. Richards, Mr. Sumner Crockett to Miss Betsey Southworth; Mr. Alanson Stevens to Miss Naomi Merrill; Mr. John E. Southworth to Miss Allara Greenwood; of Guilford, by the same, Mr. Horace Greenwood, of Guilford, to Miss Cordelia B. Gower, of Abingdon; and Mr. Samuel Andrews to Miss Lucy Cobb, both of Abingdon; and Mr. Thomas W. Bennett to Miss Mary Ann Greely, both of Guilford.

In Falmouth, Mr. Samuel Davis, of Freeport, to Miss Charity M. Coyte, of the former place.

In Windham, Capt. Ara Legrow, to Miss Eunice Morrell.

DIED.

In this town, Mr. Israel Damon, aged 87.

In Philadelphia, Capt. James Murdoch, formerly of the United States Navy.

In Pittston, Mr. Nathaniel Bailey, aged 89 years.

In Portland, Mrs. Hannah M. wife of Capt. Charles Thomas and daughter of Mr. Anthony Knapp, aged 22.

In Epping, N. H. March 26th, Simeon Norris, in the 85th year of his age.

In Dixmont, Mr. Moses Porter, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 83.

In Norridgewick, Miss Emeline Gould, daughter of Joshua Gould, Esq. aged 20.

In Sedgwick, Mr. John Black, a revolutionary soldier, aged 96.

In Paris, 1st ult. Anne Francis Countess Colonna Walewski, formerly of Boston, daughter of the late John Bulkley, Esq. of Lisbon, and widow of the late Gen. Humphreys, U. S. Minister at Lisbon and at Madrid.

Died, in Eddington, 18th ult. Mrs. MERRITT KNOWLTON, consort of Mr. David Knowlton, and daughter of the late Arthur Rich, leaving a kind husband and five children, besides an extensive circle of relatives and friends to mourn her departure to that town from whose bourne no traveller returns. She was 26 years of age, and had been married 8 years, during which period, she and her husband lived together in the most perfect harmony and peace. Justice to the deceased requires us to say that she was an excellent and amiable woman. Possessing a mild and pacific temper, and being agreeable and conciliatory in her manners, she had many friends and no enemies. She was an affectionate and devoted companion, a kind and indulgent parent, a sincere and obliging neighbor, and a practical and exemplary Christian—evinced by her daily walk and conversation with her heart imbued with the spirit of the gospel. Having been blessed with the best of parents, the instructions which she received from them in early life, conducted to the formation of a character worthy of imitation. From her youth she was a believer in the doctrine of the "restoration of all things," in which belief she left the world in peace; resigned to the will of her Father and her God, expecting one day to meet her friends and all mankind in that best state where "parting will be no more and love will wipe from off all faces." The funeral services were performed by the writer of this notice. The people were addressed from verse recorded Luke vii. 13. May the God of all Grace sanctify this afflictive dispensation of his providence unto all who are called to mourn, for their spiritual and eternal good.

B. BURLY.

Died, in Gloucester, Mass. on Sunday morning last, of a lung fever, Rev. EZRA LEONARD, pastor of the parish at Annisquam in that town. The interment of his remains took place on Tuesday last, when a sermon was preached by Rev. Thomas Jones. The death of this excellent pastor is most deeply lamented by his parishioners, among whom he had lived and labored for a long course of years, and to whom he had endeared himself by a constant and cheerful performance of the duties of benevolence, and compassion.—He was one of the most amiable of men—gentle in temper, tender in heart, warm in his love of truth, zealous in the proclamation of it, and ever attentive, above all things, that his conduct should conform to its holy precepts. He was settled over the parish among whom he spent his whole ministerial life, an orthodox Congregationalist. A few years since, he embraced Universalism; and, beloved by his people, they retained him, and were led by his arguments, and the influence of the doctrine as exhibited in his life, to embrace it. For many years he has been in full fellowship with the Universalist denomination.

We sympathize deeply with his sorrowing family—a wife, three daughters, and a son, and with the parish; they cannot at once feel the extent of their loss. May the unexpected event be sanctified to all concerned, by the chastening but paternal hand of God.

We hope to present a fuller account of the deceased in a future number.—Trumpet.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF GARDINER.

Thursday, April 26.—Arrived, sch's Ospray, Weymouth, Salem; Thomas, Crowell, Dartmouth; Experiment, Brookings, Camden; Leo, Rogers, Boston; Jane, Goodhue, Salem.

Friday, April 27.—Sailed, sch's Bonny Boat, Mead, Boston; Milo, Brookings, do.

Sunday, April 28.—Arrived sch's Fame, Calif, Portland; Resolution, Merriman, New York; Franklin, Hoskins, Gloucester; sloop Combine, Sears, Boston.

Monday, April 30.—Arrived, sch's Elizabeth, Dow, Boston; Dorcas, Kelly, Hardwick; sloop Amelia, Gray, Sandwich.

Tuesday, May 1.—Sailed, sch's Hunter, Baker, Yarmouth; sloop Nancy-Harvey, Phinney, Sandwich.

Wednesday, May 2.—Sailed, sch's Globe, Foster, Gloucester; Susan, Carter, Fall-River; Leo, Rogers, New-Bedford; Jane, Goodhue, Salem; Franklin, Hoskins, Gloucester; sloop Eusey, Doar, Sandwich; Eunice, Gray, Sandwich; Liberty, Ellis, do; Deborah, Lewis, do; Henrietta, Perry, do.

Thursday, May 3.—Sailed, sch's Ospray, Weymouth, Salem; Fame, Calif, Portland.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to adjournment the Stockholders of the FRANKLIN BANK are hereby notified that a meeting of said Stockholders will be held at the selectmen's room in Gardiner, on Tuesday, the 22d inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing five Directors to govern said Bank, and to act upon any other business relative to the organization of said Bank that may be deemed expedient.

D. L. MILLIKEN, Sec'y.

Gardiner, May 3, 1832.

TO UNIVERSALISTS.

MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, BOSTON, keep constantly for sale, aside from their general assortment of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, a large assortment of

UNIVERSALISTS BOOKS.

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M. C. & L. have made arrangements to receive every publication, interesting to the sect, as soon as published; and intend their store as a GENERAL DEPOSITORY FOR UNIVERSALIST PUBLICATIONS, from every part of the UNITED STATES. They will continue to publish such BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, SERMONS, CATECHISMS and TRACTS, as may be considered valuable—and they would respectfully request AUTHORS to communicate to them their wishes and designs. PUBLISHERS of Universalist Works are requested to forward some of each of their publications as soon as of the Press, and all proper exertion shall be made to extend the sale of them.

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* A quantity of small Books suitable for Sabbath Schools constantly on hand.

POETRY.

THE STAR IN THE EAST.

[For the Christian Intelligencer.]
Star in the east—emblem of boundless love—
Bright pearl from a celestial world above—
As they bade it sublimely rise,
On nature's wings emerged from eastern skies,
Rush'd o'er the eastern hills—display'd its light,
And gospel's morn succeeded heaven's night.
Its first appearance lowly! yet sublime,
Declar'd to anxious man this night's time,
Then buoyant as the meteor soars on high,
Rode swift—sublimely floating through the sky.
Then gazed the wise—and beth the sign of day
To yonder starry vault had wing'd its way—
Speeded with force by God of a rare green,
It rode exulting through the midst of heav'n;
While rays of glory on its orbit beam'd,
And on it angels read—a race redeem'd.
Diamond of heav'n, sparkling cleft the sky,
And angels clapp'd their wings as it pass'd by.
Loud praises let our mortal voices raise,
'Till heaven's blue concave echo's back our lays.
High in the zenith floats the orb of gold—
Proclaims the birth of Him so long foretold.

VIATOR.

SPRING.

BY JAMES AYTON.

"Tis now the season when the earth upsprings
From slumber; as a sphere angel's child,
Shadowing its eyes with green and golden wings."
SHELLY.

Welcome, heaven desecrated power!
Whose spell the earth surrounds—
My heart attests the genial hour—
Like a wave it bounds!

Bride-maid of the earth and sky!
That meet with fond caresses,
Virgin of the radiant eye,
And dew-besprinkled tresses!

Pleasures numberless and dear
To the world thou bringest—
On the dead season's gloomy bier,
Fairest flowers thou flingest.

Thou caustest o'er the sleeping earth
A still, but mighty stir—
A starting into life—a birth
From cold and cold sepulchre.

Sweetest of blooms by night dew wet,
Or courted by the gale,
The lily and the violet
Are opening in the vale.

To light and glorious life upsprings
The beauty hid in gloom;
The butterfly leaves on bright wings
His antenae to the sun.

The waterfalls are 'mong the hills,
The winds have gone to play;
And hid by leaves, the murmuring rills
Wind joyously away.

In the brook the trout is leaping,
O'er the tiny pebble falls—
The blue bird sings on the willow weeping
By the old garden walls.

Gentle Spring! what power of gladness,
Disembodied, round thee keeps,
Still to kiss the tear of sadness
From the eye of him who weeps!

And to teach his heart communion
With the winds and bubbling springs;
'Till his spirit feels a union
With the earth's inanimate things:

'Till mute thoughts his thanks expressing
In a flood his bosom move,
To the Power who gives the blessing,
To the source of life and love.

AGRICULTURE.

From the American Farmer.

SECOND PRIZE ESSAY, AGRICULTURAL DIVISION.

CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.

Dresden, Ohio, June 1, 1831.

Ma. SMITH:—Indian corn being an important production of our soil, and extensively grown by our farmers, it is desirable that we should attain the mode of cultivating it, at the same time most easy and most productive. To contribute something to this end, I shall make some observations on the best mode of cultivating this grain, and point out some errors into which I conceive many of our farmers have fallen with regard to it. To ascertain the proper mode of culture for any plant, it is necessary to examine into its nature and qualities, and the kind of soil to which it is best adapted, and we should proceed accordingly. The want of proper attention to this rule has produced much wild theory and bad practice in agriculture.—The corn plant requires a loose alluvial soil to bring it to its greatest perfection: we should therefore, in preparing ground for its reception, render it as light and as mellow as possible—ploughing as deep as the nature of the soil will admit; harrowing the ground previous to planting is ad—

On referring to the treasury reports, it appears that the tariff of 1824 did not materially affect the amount of importation and shows that the consumption of the country was nearly met by our domestic establishments. In 1821 the amount imported was \$53,137, in 1822 \$94,739. The documents in possession of your committee do not show the amount imported in 1823, in 1824 it is stated at \$113,030 after deducting the amount exported. In the six succeeding years the aggregate amount of importation was \$1,297,378, and the export \$998,672, leaving a balance of \$298,606, making an average of nearly \$50,000 for the six years. The committee are induced to state these particulars merely to show that the protecting policy, as embraced in the tariff of 1824, has not effected this branch of industry to the prejudice of any other interest.

It is gratifying at the same time to contemplate its increase and beneficial results, as it enables us to supply our wants at a reduced price, and to export a considerable amount. The treasury report for 1830, state the amount for that year at \$40,994. When the census of 1820 was taken the marshes and swamps in hard cloddy soils, but it is not generally necessary. The seed should be deposited in furrows struck as deep as the ground is ploughed, and lightly covered with loose earth; if too much earth is thrown upon it, there is danger of its rotting in cold wet weather, which sometimes succeeds the season of planting.—By this mode of planting, the plants are more firmly fixed in the earth, the roots striking deep draw a greater supply of nourishment to support them; they are likewise more secure from drought which

often proves very destructive to the corn crop; the stalks will not generally grow as tall as those which are planted superficially, but are thicker and stronger, and produce larger ears. The best process of cultivation is that which will preserve a level surface, and most effectually destroy the weeds. This is most effectually done by drawing a large harrow over the rows, (the depth of the furrows will preserve the plants from injury,) the weeds will be carefully removed, and the furrows filled up around the plants as they become large enough to bear it. If this operation is well done, (and much of the success of the crop depends upon its being so,) one ploughing will be sufficient; in doing this the earth should be thrown to the corn, but care should be taken not to ridge it, which is very injurious, as it carries off the rain from the corn which requires a plentiful supply of moisture, especially when earing.

Many farmers pursue a quite different course, just skimming the surface, and planting their seed almost on the top of the ground; the consequence is, that the roots, unable to penetrate the hard earth beneath, afford but little sustenance to the plants which run up spindling, and being often exposed to drought, yield but a scanty crop; this may be often seen by examining the outer rows of corn where the ground could not be well ploughed.—What seems to have led to this practice, is the cultivation of new ground where it could not be ploughed deep, the strength of the soil produces abundantly with any kind of culture. The superficial farmer continues skimming the surface until it becomes exhausted, when, supposing the land worn out, he abandons it to wiser cultivation.

Another error which, some practice is so absurd as almost to carry with its own confutation; this is to plough so deep as to cut and mangle the roots of corn, with the idea of making it better. This causes what is called fired corn, that is, the blades wither and die before it is fully ripe.

Though I conceive the above observations to be supported by reason, they are somewhat the result of experience, the best proof of theory. I once planted in the same field with some who ploughed shallow, while my part was broken up beam deep and furrowed with the plough one after the other in the same furrow; the consequence was that I had a better crop than they, with much less labor, and I am convinced that every similar trial would produce a similar result.

A WESTERN FARMER.

Hedges.—A different material for hedges is requisite in low swampy or meadow ground, from that which would thrive in a dry warm soil. Spruce and firs have been used in low ground, but a writer in the Genesee Farmer recommends the swamp cedar. Gather the cedar berries in December; rub off the resinous matter, and put them in unsalted ashes; and after two weeks put them in rows like peas, if the ground is open. If well nursed they can be transplanted in two years. In about seven years, by suitable trimming, they will make a beautiful hedge, evergreen, like the bays which flourish around the brows of the hero.

Professor Rafinesque says there are three wild species of juniper trees in New York and Canada, one of which forms an impenetrable thorny bush. All are hardy, never injured by insects, bear trimming in any way, and make a hedge which will last for ages.

MISCELLANY.

From the Philadelphia Daily Chronicle.

VENTRILLOQUISM.

A very amusing and interesting occurrence took place a few evenings since, at a select party in—street. Some time after the company, which was very large and respectable, were introduced, and had become deeply absorbed in the amusements of the evening, around a blazing fire on the hearth; on a sudden a hollow plaintive cry, as of one in distress, was heard apparently to be produced from the chimney. The company all rose on the instant, and gazed upon each other in breathless silence; again the voice was heard, saying "Oh! help me! help me! or I'll smother in this place." "Put out the fire! put out the fire!" exclaimed half a dozen voices in the room, and a pitcher of water was quickly on the spot. While some fled in haste to the dressing room, with consternation depicted on every countenance, a young gentleman stepping close to the fire-place, called out "who's there?" "O—o—poor Tom, the sweep," groaned the voice up the chimney! "Poor fellow," sighed the ladies. "Oh! help him out." "How long have you been up there, my dear fellow?" asked the gentleman, "Nearly a week! Sir." "Oh my gracious," again sighed the ladies, "he must be almost starved." "Poor Tom's hot," again groaned the man in the chimney, and the very hearts of his auditors died within them.—The excitement having now risen to an almost painful pitch, it was time for "poor Tom" to get himself out of that smoky place, as quickly as possible. Accordingly, he slid gently from his station into a side cupboard, built against the chimney-way, which fortunately was locked, and still more fortunately, the key not to be found! "Oh murder! murder! m-u-r-d-e-r!" shouted "poor Tom," in the cupboard—"give me something to eat, or I'll starve out-right." The strings of every reticule in the room gave way at the word, and half their rich contents were quickly at his

service; and had "poor Tom" then actually appeared, he would doubtless have been greeted with a more "pitiless storm" of almonds, mint-drops, and pound-cake, than his sooty sweepship ever before experienced. Of course none knew of the construction of the place, save the hostess and her family, who had fled the field in search of the key, upon the first intimation of the change the enemy had made in his position, before a second thought told them of the utter impossibility of the mortal transferring himself from the chimney to the closet.

"Burst open the door," said the young spokesman, and upon a kind of rumbling noise being heard in the closet, as of "note of preparations" two or three appeared determined to faint, at all events! and the young man was induced to exclaim, "ladies and gents have you never heard of ventriloquism?" A roar of laughter from a majority of the company followed the question, as the conviction of the truth flashed upon the senses, that one of the company was highly gifted with the rare and astonishing power of ventriloquism! Yet so deeply were some impressed with the belief in the reality of "poor Tom," and his distressing situation, that it was almost impossible to induce the more superstitious to forego it. And the fatal closet was regarded with an eye of jealous suspicion till at length the key was found, which proved a key indeed to the complete elucidation of the mystery, to the entire satisfaction of all, and the entertainment closed at a late hour in the most universal harmony.

STEADY, BOYS! A packet, loaded with passengers from different parts of the United States, was crossing a large lake in the west. It was ordered by Providence that one of their number was an experienced sea captain. While under sail they were overtaken by a tremendous tempest. The master of the packet and the sailors were frightened, thrown into confusion, and lost the control of the ship. This excited great consternation among the passengers; and it seemed as though they must all perish. At this critical moment, without much ceremony, the sea captain introduced himself to the master of the packet, and said, "I beg of you to let me take the command." The master instantly yielded to his request, and directed his hands to obey this stranger. The captain took his stand, made a few pertinent remarks to calm the minds of the sailors, and then gave the words of command in technical terms, peculiar to his profession. They got the vessel under control, and were soon making her way ahead. The captain continued to watch the motion of the ship, expressed his solicitude by occasionally repeating with a firm, moderate tone of voice, steady—boys—steady; and in a short time, they safely arrived at their intended haven. The feelings of the passengers, on this occasion, can be better imagined than described.

Reader, we may derive valuable instruction from this occurrence. In all our public concerns in life, get the vessel well under sail towards the right port, with a good captain to command her, and let steady, boys! be the watchword.—Essex Gazette.

HINTS TO MECHANICS AND WORKING-MEN.

If you would avoid the disease which your particular trades and work are liable to produce attend to the following hints: Keep, if possible regular hours. Never suppose that you have done extra work, when you sit up till midnight, and do not rise till eight or nine o'clock in the morning. Abstain from ardent spirits, cordials and malt liquors. Let your drink be, like that of Franklin when he was a printer, pure water.

Never use tobacco in any form. By chewing, smoking, or snuffing, you spend money which would help to clothe, if single, to make a useful present to an aged mother, or dependent sister, or if married to buy your wife a frock, or get books for your children. You also, by any of these filthy practices, injure your health; bring on headache, gnawing at the stomach, low spirits, trembling of the limbs, and at times sleeplessness.

Be particular in preserving your skin clean by regular washing of your hands, face and mouth, before each meal, and of your whole body at least once a week; and by combing and brushing the hair daily.

Always have fresh air in the room, in which you work, but not so that you shall be in a draft.

Take a short time in the morning if possible and always in the evening or towards sun down, for placing your body in a natural posture by standing erect, and exercising your chest and limbs by walking where the air is the purest.

If confined in doors, let your food consist in a large proportion of milk and bread, and well boiled vegetables. Meat and fish ought to be used sparingly, and only at dinner. You are better without coffee, tea, or chocolate. If you use any of them, it ought not to be more than once a day.

N. E. Farmer.

Recipe for Scratches in Horses. This disorder or difficulty is too well known to all who own these noble animals, or deal in them, to need a particular description of it. The remedy is simple, safe and certain, in all cases which have come to my knowledge, however inveterate. It is only to mix white lead and linseed oil in such proportions as will render the application convenient, and I have never known more than two or three applications necessary to effect a complete cure.

A school master in Hampshire county, offered himself for examination, only three months ago, possessing the following rare qualifications:

1 He used very pure language. When told by the committee, that they should examine him in English Grammar, he said, "I am glad of that, for I am a horse at Grammar."

2 He not only used pure language, but was very accurate in his statements.—When asked to bound the United States he said, "they are bounded east by the ocean, and south by Florida, and west by the valley of the Mississippi." When told that the valley was part of the United States, he said, "I don't know, there's a darn'd great chunk of it off there."

His language and manners were in keeping with each other. In all the studies except geography, he was well qualified, but was rejected because he was a clown in language and manners. The committee thought the school might as well be without a teacher, as to have one who would set such an example.—Hampden Journal.

Life is short: The poor pittance of seventy years is not worth being a villain for. What matters it if your neighbor lies interred in a splendid tomb? Look behind you through the track of time, a vast desert lies open in the retrospect; through this desert have your fathers journeyed on until wearied with years and sorrows, they sunk from the walks of man. You must leave them where they fell; and you are to go a little further, where you will find eternal rest. Whatever you may have to encounter between the cradle and the grave; be not dismayed. The universe is in endless motion; every moment is big with innumerable events, which come not in slow succession, but bursting forcibly from a revolting and unknown cause, fly over this orb with diversified influence.

Ginger Beer.—Mix well together and into an impalpable powder, in a wedge-wood ware mortar, eight grains of ginger, two drams of loaf sugar, and twenty-six grains of carbonate of potash; take also twenty-seven grains of tartaric acid, (nitric acid is preferable, but dearer than the other,) this must be kept apart from the first ingredients. Fill two tumblers, about one third full of water each, stir until they dissolve, the mixed powders in one, and the acid in the other, pour one solution on the other, and drink while it effervesces.

The Boston Post has discovered an infallible remedy to quell a riot or disperse a mob. The remedy is very simple, but the Post says it is very efficacious. It consists merely in carrying round a contribution box.

Original Anecdote.—Some time since a young man who had not seen more than half the world, attended a church which had an organ; seeing a deaf man near the altar who used a hearing trumpet, and supposing the full and melodious notes of the organ proceeded from the old gentleman's artificial ear, on leaving the church said, "I'll be darn'd if that little tin horn didn't make a nation great noise."—Macon (Geo.) Telegraph.

BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale by WM. PALMER, Introductory Discourse and Lectures of the American Institute of Instruction, Court and Camp of Bonaparte, Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, Life of Belshazzar, Bryant's Poems, Nautical Reminiscences, Journal of Voyages and Travels, by Tyerman and Evelyn, No. 21 Library Select Novels, Meckel's Anatomy, vol. 1, Sawyer on Fever, Gregory's practice of Physic, with notes by Peixotto, A Book for the children of Maine, Life of Columbus, for children. Gardiner, May 1, 1832. 17

SHOES.—A prime assortment of Ladies Kid, Prunello and satin SHOES, just received and for sale by CHAS. TARBELL.

Room Paper.

WM. PALMER has just received a good assortment of ROOM PAPER, which will be sold very low. May 1, 1832.

MAHOGANY.

BLAKE & KITTREDGE, (Formerly GRIDLEY, BLAKE & Co. City Market Building, Battle street, Boston.

HAVE FOR SALE, 185,000 FEET of St. Domingo and Bay care from various cargoes, and comprising the best assortment of branch and plain Mahogany to be found in the city, sawed into all dimensions and thickness of joist, plank, boards and veneers, suitable for Cabinet Makers, House and Ship Carpenters, or for Factories, which they will sell at the lowest market price and in lots of any quantity that their customers may be accommodated without purchasing any superfluous stock. B. & K. respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine for themselves or send their orders, which will be attended to the same as if they were present. Boston, April 20, 1832.

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the subscribers until the 10th of May next, for building by contract a Meeting-house near Dresden Bridge—Dimensions—38 by 54 feet on the ground, 19 feet post-entry within the body of the house 8 feet wide—belfry resting upon the roof. The plan of the inside is copied from a house lately built at West Pittston. The work must be of good materials and done in a plain manner. A contract will be taken to complete said house, painting included, either from the bids or foundation. For further particulars inquire of either

CHARLES THAYER, JAMES HOULETTE, GILMORE BLEN, THOS. SHERMAN, NATH'L STONE, GEO. THEOBALD, or REUBEN MESERVE. Dresden, April 25, 1832. 17

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of Doct. JESSE PIKE, late of Litchfield, in the county of Lincoln, deceased; and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said JESSE PIKE, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment. CLARISSA A. PIKE, Adm'x. Litchfield, Feb. 21, 1832. 10—2w

Great Improvement in Mills.

THE subscriber has made an additional improvement in his reaction water wheel which makes it more simple in its construction and easily kept in repair, which he now offers for sale to single rights, or in districts, to suit purchasers.

The subscriber confidently asserts that more labor can be performed with a given water power by his wheel, than by any other wheel now in use, while the expense is less than one fourth that of the best wheel it having been found by actual experiment, to perform twice the labor of the tub wheel placed in the same situation, being on a perpendicular shaft, no gearing necessary in its application to grist mills and other machinery; it is peculiarly adapted to small streams with moderate head of water, and is but little affected by back water. The wheel and shaft are both of cast iron, and of course, very durable.

The wheel is now in successful operation in the grist mill of Hon. Jas. Bridge, Augusta, Me. where the public are invited to call and examine for themselves. JOHN TURNER.

Augusta, Dec. 1, 1830.

I hereby certify that I have lately erected a grist mill in Augusta with two rows of stones, the one moved by a tub wheel of the most approved construction, and the other by Turner's Improved Reaction Wheel, and the reacting wheel has been in operation seven weeks, and has proved itself to be decidedly preferable to the tub wheel.

JAMES BRIDGE. I hereby certify that during the time I was making preparations for erecting a grist mill in North Salem, I examined quite a number of grist mills moved by several different kinds of wheels, among which was Turner's Patent Reaction Wheel; from the appearance I was decidedly of the opinion that it was preferable to any other—without hesitation I caused three of Turner's wheels to be put in operation in my mill. It has proved equal to my expectations in every respect. JOHN SMITH. 105.

Readfield, Feb. 16, 1832.

THE GENESSEE FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.—L. TUCKER & Co. Publishers. N. GOODELL, Editor.

In issuing proposals for the second volume of the Farmer, which will commence on the first of January, 1832, the Publishers have the pleasure of stating that the work has met the decided approbation of that class of the community for whom it is intended, and has had the salutary effect of calling out many writers, whose experience would otherwise have been unavailable; and they are also induced to believe it has been the means of awakening many of our Farmers to the importance of extending their information upon the subject of their daily pursuits, and convincing them of the utility and necessity of a paper devoted especially to "the tillers of the ground." The public papers, and the judgment of many of our most enlightened husbandmen, concur in the opinion that Mr. Goodell, the editor, has fulfilled his duties with such ability, as, with the aid of his correspondents, to have placed the Genesee Farmer on a level with the best Agricultural journals of our country. It has, as yet, elicited the good feelings and contributions of a small part of that portion of our agriculturalists who are well qualified to impart an interest and value to our columns.—We shall therefore, commence the publication of the second volume with the hope and the assurance, that many names will be added to the list of contributors in the course of another year, and we may venture to predict that the second volume will at least equal, if it does not excel, the first.

Its leading object has been, and will be, to impart that information which will tend in the greatest degree to the improvement of the Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic Economy, of our country.

The first volume can be supplied to all new subscribers, and bound in a neat manner in such a manner as to be a valuable addition to the library of every Farmer, and especially of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, we ask no further than an intelligent farming public may think we deserve it.

CONDITIONS.—The Farmer is printed every Saturday in a quarto form, on fine paper, and fair type, with a Title Page and Index, making 416 pages a year, at \$2.50, payable in six months, or \$2, if paid in advance. LUTHER TUCKER, & Co. Rochester, Dec. 1831.

"THE AMERICAN FARMER," A neat weekly paper in quarto form, edited by GIDEON B. SMITH, is published in Baltimore by I. IRVING HITCHCOCK, at \$5 per annum.

It is devoted exclusively to agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy. It contains, also, every week the prices current in the continental and common markets, of the principal commodities which farmers want to buy or sell, and such intelligence foreign and domestic, as is interesting to them, with regard to the current value of their property, and the prices of Agricultural Societies—on the culture of the Sweet-potato—on the culture of the Vine—on the Tamarix Gallica, employed as a Hedge—culture of Apocynas—Fruit Trees—Grass Vines—Instructions for Fishermen—Hunting by hot water—Stealing Fruit—Apples of Sodom—Chester County, Pennsylvania—Fish Ponds—Editorial—Prices Current of country produce in the New York and Baltimore markets—Advertisements.

Those who wish to see the American Farmer, with a view of subscribing for it, may address the publisher by mail, (free of postage) who will send a copy of the work containing terms, &c. for examination. All postmasters are agents for the work.

TO LET.

A CONVENIENT two story House, to which is attached a Wood-shed and Barn, a good well of water, and about half an acre of Land, pleasantly situated between Gardiner and Hallowell villages, about three quarters of a mile from the former place. The above will be let on reasonable terms. Apply to DARIUS NYE. Hallowell, March 26, 1832. 18

Universalist Books.

UNIVERSALIST BOOKS, of every description that are to be obtained in the United States, are kept constantly on hand for sale, wholesale and retail, by THOMAS WHITTEMORE, at the Trumpet Office, No. 40, Cornhill, Boston. Orders from a distance cheerfully and promptly attended to. The part of the Boston furnishes ready conveyances to all parts in the United States; and books and pamphlets, in strong boxes, and forwarded in the most perfect order. These books are furnished on commission to those whose character is well known, or who send recommendations from persons with whom we are acquainted. All orders should be directed as follows: "Thomas Whittemore, Trumpet Office, Boston, Mass."

Removal.

THE Universalist Bookstore, Portland, Maine, is removed to No. 6, Exchange street, 6 doors from Middle street. A general assortment of Universalist publications, Miscellaneous, School Books, Stationary, &c. &c. at the lowest prices. N. B. All orders from the country carefully attended to. PORTLAND, FEB. 10, 1832. 7 MENZIES RAYNER, Jr.

Spring Goods.

GORDON & STODDARD, No. 78 and 80 State Street, BOSTON. HAVE received by the late arrivals from Europe 200 packages, comprising an extensive assortment of Woolens, Cottons, Linens and Silks, &c. &c. which they offer for sale low for cash or short credit. April 16, 1832.

NEW GOODS.—CHARLES TARBELL has just received his Spring Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which are offered at very low prices for Cash.—Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Real Estate for Sale.

FOR sale a lot of land situated in Woolwich, near Day's Ferry, so called, together with the buildings thereon, consisting of a house and barn, and out buildings, in good repair. For particulars enquire of SAMUEL READ, Jr. near the premises, or the subscriber in Gardiner. HENRY B. WHITE. Gardiner, March 7, 1832. 10

Dr. James W. Ford.

PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, has taken a room at No. 1, Bulfinch's in Waterville, where he will be happy to attend to all orders in the line of his profession. Waterville, March 8, 1832.